

# PERKINS BEATS MOSS 2 TO 1 IN HEAVY VOTE

Money Used, Says Defeated Candidate—Primary Balloting Quiet.

## ORGANIZATIONS GET CROP OF VICTORIES

Zeller Is Nominated—Crospey and Elder Both Claim Moose in Kings County.

District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins was the Republican nomination for District Attorney of New York County over Frank Moss in yesterday's primaries by a vote of two to one. The total vote was much larger than had been anticipated—about 18,500.

Justice Lorenz Zeller easily defeated Joseph T. Ryan, who was contesting the Democratic primaries with him for the City Court nomination.

In Kings County the Progressive vote had not been counted early this morning, and both Robert H. Elder, the regular designee, and District Attorney James C. Crospey, the Republican candidate for renomination, were claiming to have won the Progressive nomination.

All over the city the regular organizations designed won, except in a few cases where there were fights for district leadership.

There were the usual squabbles in the districts where local contests caused the feeling to run high, and a dozen or fifteen arrests were made on charges of illegal voting. On the whole, however, primary day passed off with little trouble. Possibly the fact that the police had taken elaborate precautions to check any rough work had something to do with it. In most cases where men were charged with attempting to vote illegally they were discharged by the magistrate.

### Perkins Says He Will Win.

When District Attorney Perkins was satisfied he had won he said:

"The result is exactly what I expected. It demonstrates conclusively that I am the choice of the Republican voters. The campaign will start at once, and I believe I will be successful."

Frank Moss would not affirm a report that he would withdraw from the fight for election. He was designated as the Progressive candidate, having been chosen by the Progressive party.

"I am not going to announce that I am withdrawing from the fight," he said. "I am going to fight it out, and I believe I will win."

It seemed apparent that the charges of Frank Moss that money had been used against him by the Republican party were true, and that the Progressive party was not going to support District Attorney Perkins at the polls.

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# Wilson Tells G. A. R. There Are Wars Of Which Mankind May Well Be Proud



## President Declares This Nation Was Created to Assert Human Rights.

Washington, Sept. 28.—While making no direct reference to the international situation or to preparedness, President Wilson, in his answer to the Union veterans of the Grand Army Encampment here to-night, declared that this nation was created to serve mankind and to assert human rights. He intimated that a war to serve mankind or to assert human rights was a war of which to be proud. There were some wars, he told his hearers, of which both sides could be proud, and the Civil War was one of these.

"The United States were founded," he declared, "not to provide free homes, but to assert human rights. This flag meant a great enterprise of the human spirit."

He loved his country, he said, "as a great instrument for the uplift of mankind, and what you gentlemen have to remind us of as you look back through a lifetime to the great war in which you took part is that you fought that this instrument, meant for the service of mankind, should not be impaired either in its material or in its spiritual power. I hope I may say without even an implication of criticism upon any other great people in the world that it has always seemed to me that the people of the United States wished to be regarded as devoted to the promotion of particular principles of human rights."

All Proud to Have Fought.  
"This is one of the very few wars," he said, "in which the conflict in which his auditors had been principals, in which in one sense everybody engaged."

Indignant at the way in which their comrades had been kept out of the fight, while hundreds upon hundreds of good men were being reserved for favored friends of the local committee, several hundred of the veterans began a demonstration right at the high point of the President's speech which nearly transformed the audience into a mob, and the meeting into a complete failure.

"But for my own part," he said, "I would not be proud of the extraordinary physical development of this country, of its extraordinary development in material wealth and financial power, did I not believe that the people of the United States wished all of this power devoted to ideal ends. There have been other nations as rich as we; there have been other nations as powerful; there have been other nations as proud; but I hope we shall never forget that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves, but to serve mankind."

Upstart Interrupts Speech.  
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# \$500,000,000 LOAN SETTLED; BANKS CLEAR \$10,000,000

Bonds Will Be Sold at 98, Yielding 5½ Per Cent to Investor.

## DENOMINATIONS RUN FROM \$100 UPWARD

Mission, in Chicago, Find Middle West Cautious—Success of Plan in Doubt.

Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting for Lord Reading, chairman of the Anglo-French financial commission, who is in Chicago, made the formal announcement at the Hotel Biltmore last night of the successful conclusion of negotiations with American bankers for the \$500,000,000 loan sought in this country by the two governments. Sir Henry made it clear that Russia would have no part in the present loan.

The terms of the loan to the American investor appear somewhat more attractive than had been foreshadowed. The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5½ per cent to the investor. In order to permit wide participation in the loan the bonds will be issued as low as \$100.

The syndicate which is to float the loan will be centered in New York among some forty banks and bond houses, with J. P. Morgan & Co. as its head. It will contract to purchase the loan from the two governments at 96, which means an allowance of 2 per cent, or \$10,000,000.

The issue of \$500,000,000 will consist of five-year 5 per cent bonds, constituting a first lien on the French and British governments. The investor has the option, at maturity, of cashing in his bonds or converting them into 4½ per cent bonds of the two governments, payable not earlier than fifteen, nor later than twenty-five years.

Proceeds Employed Here.  
Sir Henry read the formal announcement to the newspaper men in the commission's suite at the hotel. Henry P. Davidson, of J. P. Morgan & Co., was present and issued a statement for the firm when Sir Henry finished his reading. The statement for the commission was as follows:

"The discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers have resulted in the formation of a definite plan for a loan to the British and French governments, to be issued in this country on a broad and popular basis. The proceeds of the loan will be employed exclusively in America for the purpose of making the rate of exchange more stable, thereby helping to maintain the volume of American exports."

"The plan contemplates the issue of \$500,000,000 five-year 5 per cent bonds, constituting a direct joint and several obligation of the British and French governments as regards both capital and interest. No other external loan has been issued by either of these governments, apart from notes of the French Treasury to a limited amount, maturing in the next six months. The bonds will be repayable at the end of five years, or convertible, at the option of the holder, into 4½ per cent bonds of the two governments, repayable not earlier than fifteen years and not later than twenty-five years from the present time by the two governments jointly and severally."

Syndicate to Handle Bonds.  
"The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5½ per cent to the investor. The work of offering this loan will be carried out by a syndicate, which Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and a large group of American bankers and financial houses will act as agents to form. Such group will include representatives throughout the country, and all members of the syndicate will be on precisely the same footing. While it will be to the credit of every investor that an opportunity to subscribe to the issue, will contract to purchase the loan from the two governments at 96."

Asked for further details in regard to the handling of the large loan, Sir Henry said:

"This is the plan. Some of the details, and the signing of the contracts, are still left open. While it will be to the credit of every investor that an opportunity to subscribe to the issue, will contract to purchase the loan from the two governments at 96."

England and France entered into the loan upon an entirely equal basis. Russia had no part in it, he said. The dual governments will use the loan for the purchase of any materials in this country, as they may deem it expedient.

The Morgan statement read:

"The commission has made plain by its statement that it has determined on the outset to recognize investment in the loan as an obligation which is without precedent—namely, the joint and several promise to pay of the two governments."

After making the categorical announcement that if Bulgaria should assume an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies the government would take action, Sir Henry continued:

"We are, of course, in consultation with our allies on the situation, and I believe the view I express is theirs also; our policy being to secure an agreement in respect to the Balkan States which will insure each of them not only independence, but a brilliant future, based on a general principle of territorial and political union and kindred nationalities."

"To secure this agreement," the Foreign Secretary continued, "we recognize that the legitimate aspirations of the Balkan States must find satisfaction. The policy of Germany, on the other hand, has been to create for her own purposes disunion and war among the Balkan States. She made use of

# British Pierce Second Line at Loos, Assault Third; French Gain Foot by Foot

## KAISER SHIFTS TROOPS TO THE WEST; HIS PLANS SPOILED, SAYS PETROGRAD

Paris, Sept. 28.—The Allied offensive in the Western front has already drawn German troops from the Eastern line of battle. The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night remarks that among the prisoners taken in the fighting east of Souchez were "men of the guard corps brought back a few days ago from the Russian front."

Called on to meet new and violent attacks in Flanders and France, the Kaiser cannot apparently push his advance further into Russia, nor can he release men for the oft-rumored "drive" through the Balkans.

How seriously Germany regards the new Allied effort in the West is indicated in an article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which expresses astonishment that the Germans were at all able to resist the attack, and adds:

"The news that has reached us leaves no doubt that on the Western front a storm has burst which exceeds in violence everything that has so far happened in this war."

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—While the Russians have had a series of important tactical successes along almost the entire front, military authorities here lay stress upon the greater success of the French and English in their new campaign, calculating it to be equivalent to three German army corps thrown out of active service by Russia's Western allies. The authorities expect that the Anglo-French initiative will spoil the German plans both as regards Russia and Serbia.

# SIR EDWARD GREY WARNS BULGARIA OF WAR PENALTY

## ALLIES READY TO LAND Troops to Aid the Balkan States.

London, Sept. 28.—Sir Edward Grey to-day took a hand in the Balkan situation, and in the House of Commons gave the answer of the Allies to the probable intervention of Bulgaria on the side of Germany. In perfectly friendly language the Foreign Secretary intimated that the patience of the Entente powers was exhausted and that Bulgaria must come down on one side of the fence or the other or come to grief.

Bulgaria's decision must now be made very quickly, and it is hoped here that the suggestion of what is likely to happen should she join Germany will be sufficient. Among the best informed listeners Sir Edward's warning was held to indicate that Bulgaria could never again expect help or support from the Allies no matter what might be the result of the war.

The belief that Bulgaria never had any real intention of joining forces with Germany, but merely intended to impress the Allies in order to secure her own terms, is strengthened in many quarters by Sir Edward Grey's speech. Now that Bulgaria has found that England will not accede to any such extortion, it is believed that there will be a considerable modification of her provocative policy.

There were no qualifications to the pledge made by Sir Edward Grey as to aiding the other Balkan powers in case Bulgaria declared war.

"If Bulgarian mobilization should result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies," said Sir Edward Grey, "we are prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in a manner that would be most welcome to them, in concert with our allies, without reserve and without qualification."

Secretary Grey emphasized the long standing friendship between Great Britain and Bulgaria, and added:

"Our official information from the Bulgarian government is that they have taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence, and that they have no aggressive intentions whatever against their Balkan neighbor. Not only is there no hostility in this country to Bulgaria, but there is a traditional warm feeling of sympathy with the Bulgarian people."

"So long therefore as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain or her allies, there can be no question of British influence or forces being used in any sense hostile to Bulgarian interests, and so long as the Bulgarian attitude is unaggressive there can be no disturbance of those friendly relations."

Assure States of Future.  
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The divisions engaged in the struggle Saturday fought with the spirit of men who knew the enemy's life depended upon them, and gave their lives with noble generosity. Among them were battalions of the new army of Kitchen.

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## Germans Driven Back in Champagne, Says Paris.

## ALLIES PRESS SLOW ADVANCE

## Hammer at Enemy's Front in Artois and Near the Argonne.

## BERLIN CLAIMS CHECK

Says All Foe's Attacks Have Been Repulsed by Counters.

London, Sept. 28.—With the enemy's first line of trenches in Artois and Champagne pierced by the driving attacks of the last four days, a sterner task now confronts the Allied troops.

The British and French armies added to their gains to-day along the front between Rheims and the Argonne, east of Souchez and north of Lens, but the main objective, a break in the German front, has not yet been accomplished.

Reinforced by troops hurried from the eastern front, the Germans have stiffened their resistance. On the second line of trenches they place their greatest confidence, and before substantial advances can be won the artillery must again pave the way.

"We continue to gain, foot by foot," says the statement issued at Paris. The impetuous charge of the first two days of the great battle has been succeeded by a slow, hammering advance.

Allies Improve Positions.  
Both the British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining the hills and crests from which they can dominate the German lines of communication their next attempt to obtain a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out, in the view of experts here.

An official communication, issued to-night, says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters, several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all, more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken and twenty-one guns and forty machine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the heights of Vimy, which command the plain to the east, while the British to the north are making secure their hold on the Lens-La Bassée road and are beating off the German counterattacks.

The battle in Champagne is over a sixteen-mile front, where the French are attacking and now are within less than two miles of the railway which crosses the country behind the German positions, and which has been so useful to them in moving troops and supplies to threatened points. With the French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless.

Berlin Denies Enemy Gained.  
As usual, there is a great divergence between the German and French official accounts of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed and that a number of prisoners have been captured.

The same contradiction exists with regard to the Crown Prince's offensive in the Argonne. Whereas this is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say that it is a minor one, designed to improve the situation, and that the desired result has been achieved.

"The Times's" military correspondent says:

"Our attack between La Bassée and Lens and the French attack on the Souchez side were admirably co-ordinated. The British success north of Lens will greatly assist the French to gain finally the heights west of Vimy, which were the unattained aim of their efforts last May and June."

"The capture of the Vimy heights will be an important step in advance, for to the eastward all the ground is commanded by their fire, and the chances are that the Germans will fall back on Douai and on the line of the Lille-Douai canal."

Advance Must Be Slow.  
"Once they are pushed off the high ground we must not expect a very rapid advance. The weather is apparently bad, certainly in the Vosges, and modern artillery needs time to take up new positions. Not an unhelpful augury is to be drawn from the fact that the Allies are taking their time about their next move."

"In this warfare, which has no precedent in history, and defies traditional

Two snapshots of President Wilson taken at Princeton yesterday, where he went to vote in the primaries. If the strain he has been under showed in the first, the cheering effect of familiar scenes and college friends soon made itself felt.

Greeley Photo Service.

## ISABEL NOT SUNK

Sound Vessel Is Fast on Cow Reef, Says Owner.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 29.—The freight steamer Isabel, reported sunk, did not sink in Long Island Sound last night, as was reported at Stamford by six of her crew, but is grounded on Cow Reef, according to a statement here early this morning by A. J. Smith, head of the company owning the Isabel.

## GERMAN ARMY CORPS PERISHES IN FLOOD?

Caught in the Pinsk Marshes, Says Petrograd Report.

London, Sept. 29, 3:15 a. m.—The Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" says:

"A report, which has been confirmed from a good quarter, is that the 41st German Army Corps was overtaken by the flooding of the Pinsk marshes, and being unable to escape, nearly the whole of the corps perished."

## 1,500 STUDENTS ASK NEARING'S RECALL

Sign Petition "in the Interest of Fair Play."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—A general movement among the undergraduates for the reinstatement of Dr. Scott Nearing was begun at the University of Pennsylvania to-day, when 1,500 students, the majority from the Wharton School, signed their names to a petition asking Provost Smith and the trustees to recall Dr. Nearing.

Every classroom in the Wharton School furnished subscribers. Many students of the college department also signed, including a number of co-eds.

Placards in heavy black type, announcing: "This is Nearing Day on the campus," were posted in conspicuous places. They exhorted the students to "sign the petition to have Dr. Scott Nearing reinstated in the Wharton School, for the good name of our University and in the interest of fair play."

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# Francis W. Hirst

Editor of the London "Economist"

is more than a financial expert. He is an authority on Economics who knows how to talk to the layman.

His regularly cabled articles in The Tribune help make clear some of the financial problems of the day.

Turn to to-day's cable on Page 13.

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